G. R. S. IX-5]

Preserve

P31

Previous references.

File No. 65-17

1917-18

Serial Nos. 145

(Police)

Later references.

P.C. 65-17, 61

D.N. 119-32-3 & 4

" 40-33-3-6.

" 50-35-1-2

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 145

Part B for November 1917

SUBJECT.

Notifying the tribe of Capemaris as a Criminal tribe under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation and restricting their movements.

---

2) To the Compiler Mysore Gazette
No J 1487 dt 30-10-1917
Declares the Kepemaris to be a Criminal Tribe for the purposes of the Regulation

3) To the Compiler Mysore Gazette
No J 1488 dt 30-10-17
Directs that the movements of the Tribes be restricted to the Villages in which its members are at present residing

4) To the District Magistrate of Bellary & the S. P. of Police No J 1489-97 dt 30-10-17
Directs the District Magistrate to register the members of the tribe & maintain

W.D.S.—GPB—30000—21-7-16.

Mr Abdur Rahman Khan
15.1.918

G. R. S. III—1] 1917-18 854 (1

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Police)

NOTES.

File No. 6517

FILE HEADING.

Notifying the tribe of Capemaris as a criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation and restricting their movements.

From

The I. G. of Police in Mysore.

No. 2176-15-7 Dated 4. 10-17 Received 10-10-17

Diary No. 7854	Enclos. nepte Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Requests that Capemaris may be notified as a criminal tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation that the Dt. Magts may be directed to register the tribe & that their movements may be restricted under section 12 of the Regulation

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The I. G. has subs. Draft notification for the above purpose. No notification is necessary for directing the Dt. Magts to register the tribe under section 4 of the Regulation. Subd for orders with three drafts.

BK. 11-10-17

NOTES—First Sheet.

WD 1232—GPB—20,000—18-11-1c

ND 1233—GPB—60,000—1-12-16—S.

(2

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Police File No. 65 of 1917-18

Serial No.

The draft notification and order may be approved.
First Member
11/12/17

1488/15.10.17

15/10

Done 18/10

2 To The Compiler, Imperial Gazette. No. F 1487 D/ 30.10.17
Declares the Kapamia tribe a Criminal Tribe for the purposes of the Regulation

3 To The Compiler, Imperial Gazette. No. F 1488 D/ 30.10.17
Directs that the movements of the tribe be restricted to the talukas in which its members are at present residing.

4. To The Dt. Magistrate of Kolaba & the S.P. No. F 1489-97 D/ 30.10.17
Directs the Dt. Magistrate to register the members of the tribe who may be found in their districts.

Two hundred spare copies of each of the above notifications have been received. Submit with a draft forwarding 100 copies of each to the S.P. of Police.

V

1/11/17

PS. 2.11.17

Done 2/11/17

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

PN File No. 65 of 1917

(3

Serial No.	
5	To, The DG of Ord No J 1806 dt 28.11.17 Forwards 100 spare Copies of each of the Notifications (1) No J 1448 ON 65-17-1 dt 30.10.17 (2) J 1448 ON 65-17-3 dt 30.10.17

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G I P—65,000—17-C-12.

14

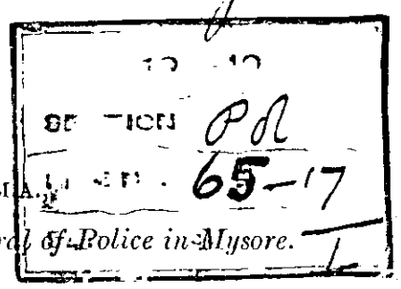
No 2176/157

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

Dated Bangalore, 1 October 1917.

Encls: 6 & i

DIARY No. 1854



From

K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Esq., M.A.,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

To

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire, B.A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, General Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a Note on the Criminal class known as Capemaris, prepared by the Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. and Railways. It is divided into 3 parts. The first part contains a general description of the community, the 2nd part contains detailed information about the criminality and economic position of the Capemari families in the State, and the third part contains an account of the steps that should be taken against them under the Criminal Tribes Regulation VII of 1916.

2. Capemaris are not indigenous to Mysore. They have migrate into Mysore from the Madras Presidency and they show a tendency to multiply their settlements. They talk Tamil and look like respectable Mudaliars. They stand well with their neighbours, as they take care not to commit any offences in the vicinity of their homes. All the same they are notorious thieves and undertake long journeys solely for the purpose of crime. Of the total number of 190 Capemaris (80 men, 73 women and 37 children) in the State, as many as 35 (24 men, 7 women and 4 children) are out of view. They are out on their expedition of thieving. 51 have 117 convictions for offences against proper

RECD ...
17 OCT 1917

WD 2328—GPB—400—2-4-17

From

The Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore, Bangalore.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of H. H. the Maharaja of
Mysore, General Dept.

Dated 9 October 1917.
Despatched
No. 2476/157
Enclosure 1 file
Subject.

Forwards a Note prepared by the Superintendent of Police, Railways and C.I.D. in Mysore on the ~~Criminal~~ Tribes known as Capemaris, and requests that the tribe may be declared as a "Criminal Tribe" under the Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation, for reasons stated in the Note.

P/24 [illegible]
GEN. SECRET. III
JUDICIAL
10 OCT 1917

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Many of them have more than 3 convictions. In addition to all this, 22 persons have been proceeded against under the security sections in different parts of India. The Capemaris live much better than the ordinary ryot, although the lands owned by them are not adequate to meet their expenditure.

3. Having regard to the criminality of the class, I request that they may be declared to be a criminal tribe under Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation and that direction may be issued to the District Magistrates to register the members of the tribes found within their jurisdiction. The members of the tribe are very intelligen and physically sturdy. If they are prevented from wanderin all over the country, as they do at present, and restricted to a small area where they would be known and their movements could be carefully watched, some improvement in their criminal tendencies may be hoped for. The provisions of Section 10 are not of much use in their case. Something much stronger is called for. I would, therefore, recommend that their movements be restricted under the first part of Section 12 (a) to the taluks in which they are at present resident. Capemaris are not hated or feared by the ryots and they can easily find a ready demand for their labour in the vicinity of their homes..

4. I append hereto draft notifications under Sections 3, 4 and 12 (a).

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg.Inspector General of Police.

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DRAFT NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE MYSORE CRIMINAL TRIBES REGULATION. (No. VII of 1916).

Whereas the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have reason to believe that the tribe, gang or class of persons commonly known in the Mysore State as Vellal Korchars, or Vellal Kormars, or Capemaris, is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, it is hereby notified under Section 3 of Regulation VII of 1916 (The Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation) that such tribe gang or class is a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Regulation.

By Order,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

.....

DRAFT NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE MYSORE CRIMINAL TRIBES REGULATION (No.VII of 1916).

Whereas the tribe, gang or class of persons commonly known in the Mysore State as Vellal Korchars or Vellal Kormars or Capemaris, has in Notification No..... dated ..... been declared a criminal trit under Section 3 of Regulation VII of 1916 (The Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation) the District Magistrates of the districts in which members of the tribe are found, are hereby directed under Section 4 of the said Regulation to make a register of its members.

By Order

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

17

DRAFT NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 12 (a) OF THE MYSORE CRIMINAL TRIBES REGULATION (No.VII of 1916).

The tribe, gang or class of persons commonly known in the Mysore State as Vellal Korchars, or Vellal Kormars or Capemaris having been in Notification No..... dated ....., declared a criminal tribe for the purposes of Regulation VII of 1916 (The Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore do hereby direct that the movements of the members of the said tribe, gang or class be restricted to the limits of the taluks in which they are at present residing.

By Order,

Secretary to Government,
General Department.

"""

JC

C A P E M A R I E S

Part I

Capemaries are a highly criminal class of Southern India. In the Madras Presidency they are otherwise known as Alagiris, Korava Pujaris, Ena Koravas and Thogamalai Koravas. In Mysore they are commonly known as Vellal Korachars or Vellala Koramars. They do not, however, call themselves by any of these names, but claim to belong to one of the higher castes such as Agamudiyans, Mudaliars and Pallis.

2. They are an offshoot of the great Koravar Tribe. The original settlements out of which the class is said to have developed are situated at Edayapatti near Thogamalai in Kulittalai taluk of the Tirichinopoly district, Pattukote in Tanjore district and Sanjikote in South Arcot district. Capemaries admit members of other castes into their fold. The recruits are generally drawn from castes such as Agamudiyans, Shaliyas and Edayans, but never from inferior castes, such as Holiyas and Madigars. The recruits are generally girls.

3. Capemaries are of good physique and are generally fair and good-looking. They are thus able to adopt many disguises, and it is very difficult to identify them. They have lost the nomadic instincts and habits characteristic of the Koravas. They live in well-built houses and their standard of living is very much higher than that of the ordinary ryot.

4. Capemari settlements are found all over the Madras Presidency, Mysore State, Hyderabad and Bombay and small colonies of them are found in Bengal and

the United Provinces. The gangs at these several settlements are closely connected with one another. The settlements have been carefully located so as to afford convenient bases for the class to carry on their depredations.

5. Capemaries are generally Sivites. Their favourite gods are Subramaniyan, Maduraiveeran, Kathayi and Moothevi. In their marriage ceremonies, which they celebrate with much pomp and at great expense, they follow the practices of the higher class sudras, and Brahmins officiate as priests. The relations between the sexes are very lax. Polygamy is common. A man's widow is taken over by his brother.

6. Formerly they were addicted to burglary, robbery and dacoity. With a growing appreciation of the penal law which prescribed long term sentences for these offences, they turned their attention to the comparatively milder offences of theft and pick-pocketting. Their natural genius for assuming several roles, enables them to mix freely with crowds at fairs and festivals, and they take the opportunity to commit thefts. The construction of railways opened a veritable goldmine to them. In fact their speciality at present is thieving on railways and with the Soonarias of Bundlekand and the Bhamptas of Poona, they rank as the foremost railway criminals of India. Their field of action extends all over India, except the Punjab and Sindh.

7. Both men and women are clever thieves and the children are early trained in the art of picking pockets. They start in parties of four or five, accompanied by a few women and children. They visit

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fairs and festivals or travel on the railway. The men pose as respectable traders, Zemindars, pilgrims and ryots. The members of the party pretend to be strangers to one another. At a favourable opportunity a theft is committed and the property is quickly passed on from one to another, so that, in a short time the property changes several hands and is carried far away from the scene of crime. If the thief is apprehended the property is rarely discovered. Most of them generally carry a lancet, sharp knife, or piece of glass to rip open bags and cut the strings of jewels. It is often concealed in the mouth.

8. A few instances of their cleverness in committing offences may be quoted. "A busy junction at night. Two unsuspecting women are travelling and much distressed at a confusion. A respectable native gentleman proffers his assistance, which is gladly accepted. He finds a compartment for the women and helps them with their goods and chattels and asks permission to accompany them. This is accorded and he amuses the travellers with anecdotes The elder of the women is the custodian of the jewels. She is therefore warned that the safest place for her to keep the bag containing the valuables is under her head when she sleeps. This is unsuspectingly done, and in the morning when the women awoke, they find the bag ripped open and the contents gone. He was afterwards arrested disguised as a travelling musician and told the writer that, for seven years, he had been carrying on this lucrative trade. He was one of the Capemaries of Malur".

9. In 1906 one Capemari appeared as a bidder at a

sale of toddy shops held by the Sub Collector of Kumbakonam and took away Rs.600 from one of the contractors. In 1907, a batch of Capemari men and women visited a cloth merchant's shop at Madura and posed as honest purchasers of females' cloths. They asked the shop-keeper to bring the cloths they wanted When he went inside the shop, one of the Capemaries went away with a box containing property worth Rs.400. In 1905, a Capemari was found at Kumbakonam with pen, pencil and a bundle of papers posing as a vakil's gumasta. A batch of this class was once found at Srirangam, one of them posing as a Mirasadar and the rest as his servants.

10. On the 17th March 1917, at about 9 P.M., two women who were waiting on the Bangalore city platform to take train were accosted by a well-dressed individual, who looked like a railway servant, and questioned about their tickets. Soon after, the women discovered that one of their boxes was missing. The bogus railway servant proved, on enquiry, to be a Capemari of Madras with 13 previous convictions, with as many aliases. Neither the box nor his accomplices were traced. This is an excellent instance of the rapidity with which Kapemaries act in combination and pass on stolen property.

11. Capemaries do not generally commit offences in localities where they are known. It is, therefore, very difficult to fix their identity. They pose as members of so many different classes and their aliases are so numerous that, without the aid of the Finger Print Bureaus, it will be well nigh impossible to find out who they are. It is a reassuring circumstance

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that most of the members of this class have already been fingerprinted.

12. They talk Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese and Hindustani. A few of them are said to know a little English and French. Their mother tongue is Tamil. They have also a slang of their own, which they use to carry on a conversation which they do not wish others to understand.

13. Some Capemaries set themselves up as specialists in the cure of piles and fistulas. With Northern India names they are found carrying on this vocation in places so far distant as Bombay, Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore, Patna and Delhi. They afford help to their brethren in committing offences in their neighbourhood.

14. The people among whom the Capemaries live generally find them to be good neighbours, as they never commit offences near their own houses. They live well, in good houses, and own lands. They seldom cultivate their own lands, but let them out on rent, which is seldom adequate to cover their expenses. They look to crime for the means of living

15. Village headmen and liquor-shopkeepers generally act as receivers to Capemaries.

Part II.

16. Capemaries are found at the following places in the State.

Malur Taluk, Kolar District.	(1) Gudnahalli (2) Chikkapura (3) Boppanahalli (4) Marasandra.
Kankanhalli Taluk, Bangalore District.	(5) Vaderahalli.
Magadi Taluk, Bangalore District.	(6) Mangipalya (7) Sankighatta
French Rocks Sub Taluk. Mysore District.	(8) Cheekanahalli.
Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District.	(9) Yalachigere
Gundlepet Taluk Mysore District.	(10) Hirikate (11) Manchhalli (12) Kajjimadianahundi (13) Javakanapalya.
Yadathore Taluk Mysore District	(14) Hangaraboyinahalli
Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District.	(15) Edigarpalya.

17. The community numbers 80 men, 73 women and 37 children. Children of and above the age of seven years are included in the figures for adults, as, by that age, they are fully trained and competent to commit offences. 24 men, 7 women and 4 children are out of view. Their relations pretend to be ignorant where they are gone. 2 are in the Bangalore Jail.

18. The groups at the several villages mentioned in para 16 are inter-related. They are also related to the Capemaries in Cuddappah, Chunglepet, Coimbatore and Malabar Districts.

19. Members of this community in the State generally call themselves Vellalas or Mudaliars. In Mysore they sometimes

call themselves Chettis or Koramar Chettis, and in Kunigal they sometimes declare that they are Vakkaligas.

Vide A and B

20. Statements showing the individual and joint convictions of the members are attached hereto. 39 out of the 80 adult males have convictions. The total number of convictions to their credit is 104 or roughly 3 per head. 9 of them have more than 3 convictions. In addition to this, 22 persons have been sent to Jail, 41 times for failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

12 women have 13 convictions to their credit. One woman has once been sent to Jail for failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

21. Of the 24 men out of view 11 have previous convictions. Having regard to the general tendency of the tribe there is no doubt that these people are now out on their usual expeditions for thieving.

22. The offences for which the members of the community have been convicted are, with one solitary exception, thefts.

23. A statement showing the several places at which the members of the community have been convicted is appended. It gives a clear idea of the extensive area over which the class operates. They have gone up as far north as Delhi, as far west as Poona, as far east as Balsore and as far south as Madura. They have also been convicted at several stations on the way.

24. Capemaries in the Madras Presidency have been notified as a Criminal Tribe under Section 3, of Act III of 1911, and the members thereof have been registered. No restrictions have been placed on them under Sections 10 and 12.

25. A statement showing the total amount of movable

and immoveable property owned by the Capemaris in the State is hereto appended. The approximate yield of the lands is also indicated. The lands are seldom cultivated by the owners and are generally leased out or cultivated by hired labour. As such, the material benefit to the owners is not such as it would be if they cultivated them themselves. The outturn is hardly sufficient to cover their expenses, as their standard of living is much higher than that of the average ryot. Both men and women drink arrack.

26. Capemaris live in well-built houses. The houses in Gudnahalli, Boppanahalli and Chikkapur in particular are very well built, with well-made floors and tiled roofs. They are kept very clean. Signs of civilised tastes are noticeable. Photographs of the members and magazine pictures adorn the walls. The men look very respectable and wear mull cloth, shirts and coats. The women wear Kornad sadies and jewellery. The members of both sexes look like respectable Mudaliars. It may be noticed in this connection that these are the original settlements of the tribe in the State. 21 out of the 38 adult males of these villages have 64 convictions for theft and they also been sent to Jail 32 times in different places for failing to furnish security, for good behaviour.

27. The groups in the Gundlepet and Nanjangud taluks are not such adept criminals as the rest. There is no evidence of their having committed offences outside the State.

Part III.

28. The evidence of criminality recorded against the tribe, though very damaging, is not exhaustive. The previous history of the members who are out of view cannot be ascertained until they are traced and their finger prints are obtained.

29. The offences committed by Capemaris are non-bailable and the repeated convictions recorded against many of them clearly indicate that they are addicted to the systematic commission of such offences. It is therefore suggested that Government be moved to declare the class as a criminal tribe under Section 3 with a direction under Section 4 to the District Magistrates of Districts in which they live to make or cause to be made a register of its members.

30. The declaration of a tribe under Section 3 renders its members liable to enhanced punishment under Section 23 in respect of second and third convictions with regard to certain serious offences specified in the schedule. Under Section 24 every member of a criminal tribe registered under Section 4 who is found under circumstances showing that he was about to commit or aid in the commission of theft or robbery or was waiting for an opportunity to commit such an offence, is liable to punishment. These two provisions are helpful in ascertaining the criminal history of a tribe. They hold out a threat of punishment, under certain circumstances. They are not of much value in the way of reclaiming a tribe from its criminal habits. Mere notification of the Capemaris will be of no use, as they do not commit any other offence than theft, and it is not one of the offences for which enhanced

punishment is provided in section 23 of the Regulation. Registration merely enables the Police and the Magistracy to ascertain the criminal history of the tribe. It is not of much preventive value. Some definite control over the movements of the tribe is essential. For this purpose the preventive measures suggested by section 10 and 12 should be invoked.

31. Section 10 provides that every member of a criminal tribe may be required by Government, to report himself at fixed intervals or to notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence or any absence or intended absence from his residence. Under the first part of section 12 the members of a tribe may be restricted to a specified area or under the second part they may be settled in a selected place.

32. These measures provide for a regular and periodical supervision over the movements of a criminal tribe. The provisions of section 12 are much severer than those of section 10.

33. Section 10 will not be of much use in the case of Capemaries. They are principally railway thieves. If Clause (a) of section 10 is applied to them it will not prevent them from making flying excurtions in the intervals of reporting. If Clause (b) be applied it can easily be evaded by any registered members declaring his intention to go to another province on a plausible pretext and thus escape supervision.

34. In dealing with such habitual and hardened criminals as the Capemaries there is no use in adopting such half measures. They are liable to be misunderstood and mistaken for weakness and they likely to necessitate still greater severity in the end. It would, therefore, be advisable to

apply immediately the provisions of section 12 to the tribe and leave its members to show by future good conduct that they are fitted for lighter treatment.

35. The question of establishing settlements is still under investigation and it will take sometime to draw up proposals. For the present, therefore, the registered members of the Capemari class may be restricted to the limits of their taluks.

36. Every proposal for restricting the movements of a tribe to a specified area has, under clause 2 of section 11 to contain information under 4 heads and it is noted below.-

i. The nature and circumstances of the offence in which the members of the tribe are concerned and the reasons for such belief are contained in Paras

ii. The occupation followed by the members of the tribe is indicated in para 25 . It is mainly agriculture and in some instances cooly. The lands that the members own are seldom cultivated by them and as such the income that they derive from them is not very much. On the whole the earnings of the members of this tribe under these two heads are quite inadequate for their lawful expenses. They look to crime for the bulk of their needs.

iii. The area to which it is proposed to restrict the movements of the tribe is the Taluk.

iv. The manner in which it is proposed that the tribe should earn its living in the restricted area is as follows:-

Capemaries never commit offences in the vicinity of their homes and as such the neighbours show no aversion to them.

By cultivating the land that they now possess and by cooly which they can readily find they can easily make their livelihood. No special arrangements are necessary in this respect.

37. The consequences of restriction under section 12 are indicated in paras 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Draft Rules under the Criminal Tribes Regulation.

Sd/ K. V. Ananthanarayana
Supdt Police, Railways
SC. & D.D.

Copy

Submitted
for the Inspector General of
Police

f 170

Statement showing individual convictions

Serial No.	Personal Numbers.	Convictions			Remarks
		Substantial	Under Security Sections	Total	
1	1	3	1	4	
2	3	5	-	5	
3	8	6	4	10	
4	10	4	-	4	
5	11	1	-	1	
6	15	3	1	4	
7	19	1	-	1	
8	24	1	-	1	
9	25	-	1	1	
10	26	2	-	2	
11	29	7	1	8	
12	31	-	1	1	
13	33	4	1	5	
14	35	3	1	4	
15	37	1	-	1	
16	39	2	2	4	
17	41	1	-	1	
18	47	2	2	4	
19	48	1	-	1	
20	50	1	2	3	
21	60	3	2	5	
22	77	1	2	3	
23	78	1	1	2	
24	82	5	4	9	
25	83	1	-	1	
26	84	5	4	9	
27	86	5	2	7	
28	90	2	1	3	
29	91	1	-	1	
30	97	4	-	4	
31	100	9	2	11	
32	104	1	-	1	
33	108	1	-	1	
34	109	1	-	1	
35	110	1	-	1	
36	111	1	-	1	
37	115	1	-	1	
38	127	1	-	1	
39	139	2	-	2	
40	140	2	1	3	
41	144	2	-	2	
42	146	1	-	1	
43	147	3	-	3	
44	155	2	-	2	
45	157	2	-	2	
46	163	3	2	5	
47	170	1	-	1	
48	175	1	-	1	
49	177	2	1	3	
50	180	3	2	5	
51	186	1	-	1	
		117	41	158	

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Statement showing Joint convictions

Court, Criminal case Number and date.		Sentence with Section	Personal Numbers of members jointly convicted.
Joint Magistrate, 1/16-197	Krishna	6 months' R.I. Section 109 Cr.P.C.	84 & 86
Sessions Judge, 20/5-4-99	Cuddapah	1 Year's R.I. Section 379 I.P.C.	1 & 86
Hd.Asst.Magist., 21/2-11-01	Anantapur	1 year's R.I. Section 123 Cr.P.C.	100 & 163
District Magist., /27-3-02	Mahabubnagar	6 months' R.I. Section 109 Cr.P.C.	82 & 84
Hd.Asst.Magist., 29/22-7-03	Ellore	1 year's R.I. Section 109 Cr.P.C.	1 & 47
Sub Dvn.Magist., 2/11-4-03	Bellary	1 year's R.I. Section 109 Cr.P.C.	82,84 & 86
II Class Magist., 73/18-1-04	Yadathore	15 days' R.I. Section 379 I.P.C.	100 & 163
I Class Magist., /5-9-06	Dharwar	6 months' R.I. Section 123 Cr.P.C.	39 & 82
Dy.Magistrate, 42/25-9-07	Ellore	1 Year's R.I.(No.82) 2 years' R.I.(No.15) Section 379 I.P.C.	15 & 82
I Class Magist., /21-12-10	Belgaum	2 years' R.I. Sections 379 & 411 I.P.C.	47,82 & 84
Sub Dvn.Magist., 57/4-2-11	Nanjangud	10 stripes (No.139) 3 months'R.I.(No.144) Section 379 I.P.C.	139 & 144
Sub Dvn.Magist., 145/27-2-13	Sholapur	2 months' R.I. Section 411 I.P.C.	48 & 91
Magistrate, /9-3-1914	Balasore	1 year's R.I. Section 123 Cr.P.C.	25 & 77
Sub Dvn.Magist., 30/2-8-16	Nanjangud	1 year's R.I. Section 109 Cr.P.C.	127 & 140

Statement showing the Courts in which the Capemaris have been convicted.

Serial No.	Name of Court	Headquarters	Remarks
1	Head Assistant Magistrate	Vellore	
2	First Class Magistrate	Gooty	
3	District Magistrate	do	
4.	First Class Magistrate	Belgaum	
5	Second Class Magistrate	do	
6	Joint Magistrate	Chingleput	
7	Deputy Magistrate	do	
8	District Magistrate	do	
9	Egmore Police Court	Madras	
10	Sub Magistrate	do	
11	Presidency Magistrate	do	
12	Second presidency Magistrate	Egmore	
13	Joint Magistrate	Beswada	
14	First Class Magistrate's court	C & M Station, Bangalore	
15	Second Magistrate's Court	do	
16	Second Class Magistrate	Rajmundry	
17	Sub Collector	do	
18	Joint Magistrate	do	
19	District Magistrate	Cuddapah	
20	Sub Magistrate	do	
21	Sessions Court	do	
22	General Deputy Magistrate	do	
23	Sessions Court	Bellary	
24	District Magistrate	do	
25	Sub Magistrate	do	
26	Sub Division Magistrate	do	
27	Special Magistrate	Kolar Gold Fields	
28	Sub Magistrate	Guntur	
29	Stationary Magistrate	do	
30	District Magistrate	Ellore	
31	Deputy Magistrate	do	
32	Head Assistant Magistrate	do	
33	Taluk Magistrate	Seringapatam	
34	First Class Magistrate	Hyderabad	
35	City Magistrate	do	
36	Joint Magistrate	Krishna	
37	First Class Magistrate	Anantapur	
38	Second Class Magistrate	do	
39	Stationary Magistrate	Kadari	
40	Joint Magistrate	Sholapur	
41	District Magistrate	do	
42	Jail Magistrate	do	
43	District Magistrate	Jamnahnadager	
44	Magistrate	Sivakanchi	
45	Deputy Magistrate	Tiruvellore	
46	District Magistrate	do	
47	Sub Magistrate	do	
48	Second Class Magistrate	Peddatur	
49	First Class Magistrate	Hubli	
50	Resident Magistrate	do	
51	Taluk Magistrate	Malur	
52	First Class Magistrate	Davanagere	
53	Second Class Magistrate	do	
54	First Class Magistrate	Delhi	
55	Deputy Magistrate	Salem	
56	Deputy Magistrate	Dhone	
57	City Magistrate	Bangalore	
58	Second Class Magistrate	Tirupathi	
59	First Class Magistrate	Cuddalore	
60	Second Class Magistrate	do	

continued-

61	Deputy Magistrate	Saidapet,Chingleput district.
62	Assist.Cantonement Magistrate	Secunderabad
63	Joint Magistrate	Ranipet
64	Taluk Magistrate	Bhavani
65	Sub Magistrate	Tiruthani
66	Second Class Magistrate	do
67	First Class Magistrate	Gadag
68	Balasore Magistrate	Balasore
69	Deputy Magistrate	South Arcot district
70	Deputy Magistrate	North Arcot district
71	Stationary Second Class Magst.	Kumbakonam
72	District Magistrate	Mahabubnagar
73	First Class Magistrate	Dharwar
74	Sub Division Magistrate	French Rocks
75	Sub Division Magistrate	Hospet
76	First Class Magistrate	Poona city
77	District Magistrate	Mysore
78	second class Magistrate	do
79	First Class Magistrate	Ranibennur
80	Second Class Magistrate	Yedathore
81	Third Class Magistrate	Tarikere
82	Sub Division Magistrate	Nanjangud
83	Second Class Magistrate	do
84	Second Class Magistrate	T.Narasipur
85	Second Class Magistrate	Gundlepet
86	Taluk Magistrate	Sidlaghatta
87	First Class Magistrate	Chickmagalore
88	Third Class Magistrate	do
89	Sub Division Magistrate	Closepet
90	Second Class Magistrate	Godavari
91	Second Class Magistrate	Madura town
92	Second Class Magistrate	Dindigal
93	City Magistrate	Mysore
94	First Class Magistrate	Chitaldrug
95	Head Asst.Magistrate	Ananthapur
96	Third Class Magistrate	Magadi
97	Second Class Magistrate	Arsikere
98	Trsy.Asst.Commr. First Class Mag.	Tumkur
99	District Magistrate	do
100	Second Class Magistrate	Goribidanur
101	Second Class Magistrate	Kunigal
102	Second Class Magistrate	Nelamangala
103	Second Class Magistrate	Gubbi

veable and immoveable property.

Rent benefit to the owner		moveable property.	Other means of livelihood.
Cazy	Caddy		
2	.	1 Cow . 1 goat	
2	2	ril	ground for taros & savan daigai & flower in the wet portion of the land: cultivation about £100 per year
6	2	2 bullocks: 1 cow & 1 cart.	
1	1	ril.	
2	1	1 Cow & 2 Calves.	
5	2	ril.	
1	1	1 bullock, 2 Cows & 2 Calves.	
1	1	1 bullock, 2 Cows & 1 She-buffalo.	
1	1	1 bullock & 1 Cow.	
6	1	1 Cow	
.	.	ril	Cooly.
6	1	1 She-buffalo, 2 Cows, 1 calf & 3 goats.	
4	.	ril.	
.	.	1 goat	Petty trade
46	46 (in pig)	6 bullocks, 2 cows & 2 Calves.	
20	2	..	
3	1	4 bullocks, 4 Cows & 4 Calves.	
4	2		
		ril	Cooly
		ril	Cooly
	3	ril	
5	.	1 bullock	
3	.	ril	
.	.	1 Cow	Cooly
.	.	ril	Cooly
.	.	ril	Cooly
.	.	ril	Cooly

D

Statement Showing the total amount of Im

Village and Family No.		Immoveable Property.						
		No. of Crops in the Family	Area		Assessment			who cultivates
			acre	guntah	Rs	as	Ps.	
Gudnahalli	I	4	2	12	4	10	.	Engages Cooly
..	II	7	1	6	7	2	.	Leased out for 'varam
..	III	10	3	20	11	10	.	a member of the family Cultiv
..	IV	4	1	29	5	4	4	Leased out for 'varam'
..	V	4	2	28	5	6	.	Cooly Cultivates
..	VI	5	3	26	7	6	2	Do
Bospanahalli	I	9	5	13	10	11	.	2 member of the family Cultivat
	II	17	5	13	10	11	.	a member of the family Cultiva
Chikkapura	I	5	2	9	6	.	.	Do
..	II	10	3	15	6	5	.	Cooly
..	III	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
..	IV	8	3	14	7	12	.	a member of the family Cultiva
Marasandra	I	10	3	23	6	8	.	Cooly
Cheekanahalli	I	8	.	.	.	.	.	
Yalachigere	I	6	9	35	6	14	6	a member of the family Cultivat
Hirikate	I	14	19	11	14	8	6	2 members of the family Cultivat
Manchalli	I	12	7	10	4	4	.	Do
Kajjimadianahundi	I	4	.	.	.	.	.	rage
Savakanapalya	I	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Hangerboyinahalli	I	5	4	28	3	11	6	Cooly Cultivates
Vaderahalli	I	9	3	8	3	2	.	a member of the family Cultiva
	II	7	1	.	1	.	.	2 members of the family Cultiva
Edigarbalya.	I	12	.	.	.	.	.	
	II	5	.	.	.	.	.	
Mangibalya	I	4	.	.	.	.	.	
Sankigatta	I	3	.	.	.	.	.	

Notification

Pol 65-17-3

No. J 1488 &/- 30.X.17

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation, VII of 1916, the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Jeypore are pleased direct that the movements of the members of the tribe of Caperneers declared criminal by notification no J 1487-Police 65-17-2 dated the 30 October 1917 be restricted to the talukes in which they are at present residing

Sd Mr. Cs. Balasundaram

By Order

15/10/17

12/10/17

Spl. Secy. to Govt.

To The Superintendent, Jeypore Gazette, for publication with the requisite 200 spare copies may be supplied to this office

11.10.17

14+1
18/10

37

125

Notification
Pol 657-C

No J 1487 dt- 30.X.17

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Cochin are pleased to declare that the tribe commonly known in the State as Vellal Kovachans or Vellal Kovanmars or Capemans is a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Regulation.

C/

Sd/ M.R. Balasundaram
Jr

By Order
15/10/17
for Secy. to Govt.
H.C. Dept.

To
The Compiler, Cochin Gazette,
for publication with the request
that 200 spare copies may be
supplied to this office.

15/10/17

9.10.17

G.R.S. VI-71]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section PDI

File No. 65-17

Serial No. 4

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

, the *191* .

Date of issue 30.X.17

Signed by Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyer

Read.—

Notification no I 1487 Police 65-17-2 dated the 30th October 1917 declaring the tribe known as Capemaris to be criminal for the purposes of the Criminal Tribes Regulation VII of 1916.

Order Thereon:— No. I 1489-97

Under section 4 of the Regulation the Dt. Magistrates &c. are directed to register the members of the tribe who

over.

May this be

i Printed?

ii treated as a standing order?

iii published in the Gazette English part?

iv translated?

v placed at the disposal of the press?

vi published in the Gazette Kannada part?

17

Maybe found in their districts.

WJ 12/10/17
For Secy. Lansing
St. Dept

WW 15/10/17

TC The Dist. Inspr's of Pols
The I.G. of Police in Impnl

BR.
11-10-17

WW.

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

1284

G. R. S. V1—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 28/11/17

Signed by Wm G. Sriwarke

Section Police

File No. 65-17

Serial No. 5

No. J 1806 (150 copies each

To

The D. S. of Police in Jaipur

Has the honor to forward herewith 100 spare copies of each of the marginally noted notifications.

By Order

Asstt. Secy.

1. No. J 1487-Police 65-17-2 dt 30.10.17

2. No. J 1488-Police 65-17-3 dt 30.10.17

over.

GENERAL.

No. J. 1487—*Pol.* 65-17-2, *dated* 30*th October* 1917.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare that the tribe commonly known in the State as Vellal Korachars or Vellal Koramars or Capemaries is a Criminal Tribe for the purposes of the said Regulation.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL.

No. J. 1488—*Pol.* 65-17-2, *dated* 30*th October* 1917.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation, VII of 1916, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the movement of the members of the tribe of Capemaris declared criminal by Notification No. J. 1487—Pol. 65-17-2, dated the 30th October 1917, be restricted to the taluks in which they are at present residing.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.